

MAY ASK FOR FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS TO MOVE ON MEXICO CITY

War Department Officials Receive Grave News from Funston and Hold Conference Lasting Until Midnight

VILLA URGES EMBARGO LIFTED

Rebel Leader Says More Arms for His Troops Will Be Swiftest and Most Humanitarian Method Possible

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, May 7.—Upon receiving a long cipher cablegram from General Funston tonight, Secretary of War Garrison called into conference at the war department Major General Witherspoon, chief of staff and the entire general staff of the army. No intimation as to the nature of the dispatch was made public. The conference lasted until nearly midnight.

Garrison said there would be no announcement tonight. All were grave faces and it was no secret that news of importance had been received. Later Garrison said that Funston had transmitted information from refugees brought from Mexico City as to conditions at the Mexican capital. He said that no aggressive movement of any kind had been ordered.

It is understood the refugees informed Funston of the critical aspect of affairs in the Huerta regime that a collapse might be expected momentarily and that conditions of anarchy might ensue.

Although not officially stated, it is known by high officials of the war department an anxious place at Vera Cruz or on transports within easy distance, a large enough force, perhaps fifty or sixty thousand men, to make an expedition to Mexico City, if necessary. There have been persistent reports that Funston has asked for more men.

Officials of the war department, it is known, believe if an advance on Mexico City is made, it will be necessary to guard every mile of railroad, as the army moved forward and that a large force would show the natives a division of 15,000 might be subject to several attacks along the route possibly with big losses.

American army officers also regard the situation at Vera Cruz as likely to become desperate in the event that anarchy breaks out in Mexico City or the forces of Maas should make an attack on its own initiative irrespective of the Huerta government's promise of a suspension of hostilities against the United States.

A large number of bloodstained could be handed from warships to reinforce the seven thousand troops and marines at Vera Cruz, but in order to hold the positions outside of Vera Cruz up to the water works, more infantry, it is believed, would be required by Funston. It is considered likely at tomorrow's cabinet meeting the situation will be discussed, although the president and Secretary Bryan are believed to be finally set against any military activities at the present moment unless a crisis develops in Mexico City beyond the control of the authorities and foreigners are endangered.

Wants Embargo Lifted

TORREON, May 7.—A plea for lifting the embargo on arms as the swiftest, surest and most humanitarian method of bringing peace to Mexico, was made in an interview by General Pancho Villa. Villa pointed to the successes of the constitutionalists during the time the embargo was lifted, and said he cannot pacify Mexico quickly while suffering from a lack of ammunition. He said he wanted to make it clear to the people of the United States that he is anxious that all Americans connected with the industries of Mexico return, and that those who return have nothing to fear, as he will do everything possible to protect them. Villa reiterated his belief in the good will of Americans toward Mexico.

"After all," he said, "our interest is mutual, and the boundary line is only an imaginary line of political import. Socially and economically the Rio Grande has never proven a stiff barrier to the nations separated by it. I believe that all enlightened

NO PASSENGERS TO BE LANDED AT TAMPICO

GALVESTON, May 7.—The British ambassador at Washington telegraphed to Charles Percival, British consul at Galveston, that it would not be advisable for anyone to leave Galveston at this time for Tampico, as no one would be allowed to land.

Americans and Mexicans take this stand. I know I do."

Villa's face was serious when he made the statement, which he emphasized with vigorous gestures, but as he concluded he said with a smile:

"But why talk of war with the United States? It would be extremely foolish for two reasons, for intelligent men to fight over a drunken man, and it would be the height of folly for the United States and Mexico to come to blows over a man like Huerta."

"It seems to me the entire civilized world would laugh if this came to pass."

"However, there is much in sovereignty, and Mexicans would remain Mexicans, just as Americans prefer to remain Americans. For that reason we Mexicans would defend our country to the last. I take the liberty to say that before a war between the United States and Mexico would be terminated, few Mexicans would be left alive. It is not every American who believes this, yet I dare say Americans who have lived in Mexico will agree with me that the Mexican loves his country as much as a man of any other race. He would not be a good citizen if he did not. But I am now, and always have been for peace."

Villa told of the effort he was making in preparation for an effective campaign against Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. He dwelt on the fact that the majority of 15,000 men he reviewed yesterday were mounted, and spoke enthusiastically of the fine character of their mounts.

The next move in Villa's war plans, it is said, depends somewhat on the developments after the arrival of Carranza, who is expected tomorrow. Hundreds of box cars for transporting the troops have been concentrated about Torreon, and large stores of provisions and forage have been assembled. All the available troops from the north are being brought here.

The re-opening of the Torreon-Monterey line of railroad, repairs on which are going forward rapidly, will greatly facilitate the handling of troops.

It is reported here that the railroad line between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi has been cut, shutting off railroad communication between the federal garrisons of those two cities. One constitutionalist command is said to be operating a short distance south of Saltillo, and another short distance north of San Luis Potosi.

Outlaws Killed

JUAREZ, May 7.—Five Mexican outlaws were killed in a skirmish between a company of constitutionalist troops, and two score bandits under Manuel Gutierrez near Colonia Juarez yesterday, according to a message from Casas Grandes. Two other bandits were captured but were summarily executed.

No Credence to Report

The constitutionalist officers in touch with the military affairs on the west coast of Mexico do not credit the report from Los Angeles that Mazatlan has fallen into the hands of Carranza's men. No statement to that effect has been received here, it is pointed out by Ysidro Fabila, acting minister of foreign affairs, whose telegrams from Chihuahua to Consul Carrillo at Los Angeles are said to have been the basis for the report, is on his way from Chihuahua to Torreon, and could not have sent the message without sending it through this point.

Militia Departs

CALEXICO, May 7.—The California state troops depart tomorrow with the arrival of a machine gun platoon from Fort Yellowstone.

Marine's Funeral

PITTSBURG, May 7.—Arrangements have been completed for the funeral of Francis Patrick De Lowrey, the Pittsburgh marine killed in the battle of Vera Cruz. The city council has appropriated \$500 and the body will lie in state in the city

SAYS ENGLAND ENEMY IN EVERY HOUR OF NEED

Senator Bristow Opposes Vigorously the Repeal of Tolls Exemption, Because It Would Benefit Great Britain

SAYS SELFISHNESS IS AT BOTTOM

Claims "We Have Administration in Temporary Charge of Our Affairs in Sentiment More English Than American"

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, May 7.—Opposition to the Panama tolls exemption repeal was voiced in the senate today by vigorous speeches by Senators O'Gorman and Bristow. O'Gorman is the leader of the opposition and chairman of the senate canal committee. Bristow said he was opposed to a bill which would benefit England, and declared England has been the enemy of the United States in every hour of need since the revolution. The debate on the repeal may be completed next week.

"England," Senator Bristow said, "has been our enemy in every hour of need, and never once since the revolutionary patriots shed their blood at Bunker Hill has she not rejected us when misfortune befell us. But never has the audacity of her selfishness been more manifest than at the present time, and unfortunately for this country, we have an administration in temporary charge of our national affairs, which in its sentiment seems to be more English than American."

Senator Bristow pointed out that Great Britain, the principal protestant against the tolls exemption of American ships, owns about half the "merchant vessels which sail the seas." "In the construction of the canal," he said, "we have rendered her the greatest service ever rendered to one nation by another in the commercial history of the world, and this has been done without price or reward. Probably five times as many English ships will pass through the canal as American ships, and in the face of this condition it certainly is an astounding proposition for England to ask us to incur all risk, and then give her all advantages in every detail that we have in the use of the canal."

Yet this is what England asks, and what Mr. Wilson proposes we shall give her, right or wrong, because she asks it."

It will be escorted to the cemetery by the Pittsburgh commands of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Carranza Moves

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, May 7.—With the departure of Carranza for Torreon, Chihuahua has fallen from the position of provisional capital of the constitutionalists. Every department will depart within a few days to seek temporary quarters in Torreon, Monterey, and finally Saltillo, when the constitutionalists capture that city.

On the Carranza train, commanded by General Monclova Herrera, were Roberto Pesqueira, Carranza's confidential agent at El Paso; Isidro Fabila, acting minister of foreign relations, and Ygnacio Bonillas, minister of communication.

According to present plans, the constitutionalist provisional capital will remain here until the capture of Saltillo.

Among those on the train was Ben Manuel Chao, deposed as governor of the state of Chihuahua by General Villa.

It is said he will be given a command in the army of the northeast under General Pablo Gonzales. It is regarded as possible that General Carranza may accompany the army again to Saltillo.

Carranza plans to make Saltillo his temporary capital until his troops march into Mexico City. Until Saltillo is captured, and neither Carranza nor members of the cabinet, nor the officers of the army will concede any doubt about the capture, the constitutionalist chief will have only temporary quarters. The treasury department will remain at Juarez, where it has been located for many months.

Immediate steps are being taken to place Torreon, Monterey and Saltillo in close touch with the American border.

Texas Quiet

AUSTIN, May 7.—Governor Colquhoun has ordered all state troops withdrawn from the Mexican border.

HOWARD'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In reporting the engagement at Mazatlan and the capture of the navy department, Rear Admiral Howard said he and the captain of a German ship in the harbor had submitted a joint note to the constitutionalists urging the establishment of a neutrality zone for non-combatants.

Admiral Howard reports further that

Eleanor Wilson, Fourteenth White House Bride, Weds Secretary McAdoo



Lates photographs of the White House bride and groom

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, May 7.—Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, became the bride tonight of William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in the historic Blue Room of the White House. Less than 100 people—and but few officials—heard the low-toned voice of Rev. Sylvester Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Princeton, where the Wilson family has worshipped for years, as he united in marriage a member of the cabinet and a daughter of the president.

It was a simple ceremony, brief and solemn. It was a family affair, much the same kind of a home wedding one would see in any American household, although the historic interior of the White House, with the masses of lilies and ferns, the uniformed aides and the presence of members of the cabinet and the vice president, preserved for the function an official aspect.

The wedding was a contrast nevertheless, to the wedding of last November, in that there were no uniformed diplomats, no members of the senate or house, or the supreme court. This was the wish of the bride and groom, and except for an afternoon of gaiety among young folks busy with the anticipation that always precedes a wedding day, events moved quietly and quickly.

The ceremony started at 6 o'clock and lasted fifteen minutes. The reception was brief and the wedding supper was followed by a brief dance. At 8 the bride and groom left, and all the wedding guests departed, while the house resumed its normal appearance—interrupted but for a few hours.

All day long there had been busy preparation, but official Washington and the society of the national capital had no part in the affair. Most of the guests were intimate friends of the family from other cities.

Secretary McAdoo gave a luncheon to his colleagues in the cabinet, attended also by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his best man; Secretary Taft, and Vice President Marshall. It was a jovial company. There was speechmaking and witty toasts, especially from Mr. Marshall, who kept the group in a continuous roar of laughter.

The president and Mrs. Wilson motored with their three daughters. During early evening small crowds peered through the fences and iron gates, but saw only a procession of carriages and automobiles as they brought the guests or took them away.

The White House was a scene of spring evening, tinting the cloudless sky, sparkling fountains and new green foliage, rose bushes in blossom and the Italian gardens gave the wedding guests a picture of rare beauty. Within all was splendor—palm trees, ferns, roses, the soft light of the blue room, the red coated marines, the historic portraits of the presidents of the United States, and the luxurious furnishings of the parlors, the state dining room, main corridor—this was the setting when the wedding hour arrived.

The guests, relatives and close friends of the two families were grouped in a semi-circle. There was a hush of silence as the clergyman entered slowly from the main corridor and ascended to the little altar with its prie-dieu covered with white satin in the south window of the Blue Room. The marine band struck up the wedding march.

Miss Sallie McAdoo, 10-year-old daughter of the secretary, led the procession as flower girl, followed by Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, sister of the bride and matron of honor, and Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the president, maid of honor. Miss Nancy Lane, twelve years old, another flower girl, daughter of Secretary Lane of the interior department, directly preceded the bride, who was escorted by the president. The groom with Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, U. S. N., best man, who was attired in a

full dress uniform, met the bride at the altar.

The Presbyterian single ring service was used with the characteristic words, "love, honor and obey."

As the president gave the bride away, there was an affectionate smile on his face. He stepped back from the altar beside Mrs. Wilson and as the words of the service were read, their faces were gravely solemn. The bride and groom repeated unflinchingly and did not appear in the least nervous. They smiled happily as they led the procession from the altar to the Red Room, where they received the congratulations of the guests.

Supper was served in the state dining room, while the marine band played. The bride cut the wedding cake with Dr. Grayson's sword, the young folks had a dance in the Blue Room, and in an unsuspected moment, Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo stepped into a waiting automobile and motored rapidly down executive avenue. They will be away on their honeymoon about two weeks and will not go abroad, as had been reported. The secretary expects to keep in close touch with the work of his office.

The bridal gown was made of ivory white satin and trimmed with real old point lace. The bodice was softly draped with satin which crossed in front and is brought to a point below the shoulders, front and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of soft tulle. The long mouse-quietude sleeves are made of tulle.

The real old point lace is draped over the right shoulder to the left side of the waist and is fastened with a spray of orange blossoms; the lace then continues as a border to the long transparent tulle of the skirt as a train.

The long sweeping train is three and one-half yards in length. The cap effect of the bridal wreath, especially executed with orange blossoms and a long draped veil, were very effective. The real old point lace used on the gown is a work of art in lace-making, unique in design and perfect in execution. It is said this famous art treasure, which is a part of a world-famous collection, may find its place as an antique in a national collection.

DIGGS NOT GUILTY

Miss Peering Faints When She Hears Verdict

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The trial of Maury I. Diggs, charged with assault on Miss Ida May Peering, was brought to a close here in the superior court today when the jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The room was full of spectators, who received the verdict in silence, broken only by a hysterical cry from Miss Peering, who fell fainting in the arms of her father and mother.

NO GOVERNOR CHOSEN

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Representatives of the republican county central committee of Southern California decided not to endorse a candidate for governor, but to leave the field open for choice at the primary.

CITY MANAGER MAKES REVIEW OF PAST MONTH

Believes City Affairs Are Already Being Shaped So Phoenix Will Be Prosperous Business Institution

MANY HARD PROBLEMS AHEAD

The Fire Department, the City Hall, the Town Ditch, Parks and Garbage Incinerator Need Immediate Attention

One month ago this morning, W. A. Farish stepped into the city hall building and began doing things. The night before the new city commission had named him the first city manager of Phoenix and gave into his keeping practically everything that had to do with the administration of the city's affairs. Mayor Young and the commissioners promised to help him by passing necessary ordinances and adopting resolutions, but they let it be known that, this much done, he would be expected to do the rest and to produce results.

It wasn't egotism that constrained Manager Farish to say one month ago today that he could do it.

"When I went out with a transit on my back to begin the work of constructing the Roosevelt road," said he on April 8, "I was told that I could have a 6 per cent. grade and no more. There were mountains in front of me and Roosevelt beyond. It was enough to discourage most anybody. But the road is built and most people say it is a good one."

"I haven't got as much leeway in this city manager business as I had in the Roosevelt road proposition. The commission, and more particularly the people of Phoenix, haven't allowed me a 6 per cent. grade. It's got to come pretty near being on the level, and I'm going to make it or quit."

That was a month ago. The public is pretty familiar with the best part of those things that have transpired since Farish walked into the city hall at 8 o'clock in the morning of April 8, waited an hour for everybody connected with the establishment to appear, and then announced that the working hours at the city hall would be, for everybody but himself, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a shock to some who had been accustomed to an extra hour in bed. Farish didn't specify his own hours. They have turned out to be about twenty-six out of every twenty-four, Sundays included.

"It is a difficult proposition," said Manager Farish last evening, "to review the work of the past month. There is more or less of a chaotic condition right now, but I am striving to bring cosmos, and I know it is coming."

"The city of Phoenix is confronted by some big problems. The first is how to place her affairs upon a strictly business basis. When I became manager, I found a frightful lack of co-ordination, little co-operation and less system. Many departments were being conducted as though they were separate and distinct enterprises. There was no systematic method of accomplishing anything. The wonder is that it was possible to make any kind of a showing. Instead of one department being an aid to another each seemed to be pulling against the other. I do not mean that there was this spirit between the heads of the departments or between the employees, but the manner in which the business of each was being conducted seemed to work to that end."

"I am striving to consolidate rather than segregate. It is really only one gigantic business enterprise with many branches. With a single executive over all and one man responsible for every other man, the affairs of the city are gradually being brought under one system, one plan."

"For instance, there is the matter of the purchasing of supplies for the city. Heretofore, each department bought when it required something. That is still done to a great extent."

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Mexican Matters Still Source Of Worry To Wilson

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Developments in the Mexican situation went steadily forward, although the White House wedding to some extent eclipsed all others in the attention of official Washington. Two chief reports from Mexico announced the killing of two British subjects and one American at Guadalajara; the continued heavy fighting at Mazatlan on the Pacific coast, where a rebel biplane dropped a bomb and killed four persons and injured eight in the streets of the besieged city. The state department was informed by Consul Hamm at Durango that the movement of the constitutionalists has now begun southward against Saltillo, and Zacatecas. The South American envoys continued the sessions which are now largely by way of preparations for the meeting at Niagara Falls on May 18. One important phase of their work developed and this was that despite Carranza's self-elimination from the conference the constitutionalist side of the Mexican problem will be fully considered by the mediators in the plan to be formulated by them at the coming conference. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have determined to appoint as delegates men of judicial ability, if possible and familiarity with the proceedings of arbitral tribunals.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy arrived to give his account of the events leading up to the receipt of his passport from Huerta. He saw Secretary Bryan only a few minutes and deferred his report to the president and Mr. Bryan until tomorrow.

Officials who are close to the administration here said it will not be surprising if a Justice of the supreme court of the United States was one of the three representatives of the American government selected for the mediation conference, Justice Mahlon Pitney, though a republican, is a close friend of the president and may be chosen. Reports from the Brazilian ambassador at Mexico City stated a trainload of American refugees, of between five and six hundred, left for Vera Cruz yesterday evening. Huerta permitted a guard to accompany the train to protect the refugees from molestation. Among those on the train are Dr. Edward Ryan, the American who had been under arrest on a charge of espionage and strong representations have been made on behalf of John Silliman, the American vice and deputy consul at Saltillo, whose disappearance

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Historic Chicago Paper Is Merged With Another

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Record-Herald and the Inter-Ocean were purchased by James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune, after George W. Hinman, holder of the majority of the Inter-Ocean bonds, bought that paper for \$50,000 in receivers' sale. The two papers will be merged and published as the Record-Herald. W. W. Chapin, formerly publisher of the San Francisco Call, will manage the business and Keeley the editorial department.

Keeley will sever his connection with the Tribune at once. The Inter-Ocean was founded in 1865 as the Republican, with Charles A. Dana as editor. H. H. Kohlsaat was recently owner, until it was thrown into the hands of a receiver several weeks ago. The Record-Herald is the development of a combination of three papers, the oldest of which was the Daily Times, established in 1854. Kohlsaat and Frank B. Noyes are among the past owners. In 1913 Victor B. Lawson obtained control.

Each Of Twelve Banks Have Subscribed Their Stock

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Each of twelve federal reserve banks had subscribed \$4,000,000, the minimum amount of stock, to enable them to effect an organization of the 12 banks to be in the system, and 6,097 had furnished to the organization committee at the close of business today their subscriptions. Three hundred banks subscribed to the stock today bringing the total

amount subscribed up to \$9,267,000. Tomorrow is the last day upon which subscriptions may be received.

"The largest number of subscriptions from any one district," said a treasury statement today, "was from the Chicago district, where 781 banks have made their subscriptions. The next largest number of subscriptions has come from the Philadelphia district, in which 486 banks have subscribed."

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